

### PHẦN 1: CÁCH PHÁT ÂM CỦA ÂM VỊ TRONG TỪ

Chọn 01 trong 04 lựa chọn có phần gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với những lựa chọn còn lại. (1-4)

- |                        |                     |                      |                      |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>a</u> egis    | B. <u>a</u> lgae    | C. <u>a</u> nger     | D. <u>a</u> pparatus |
| 2. A. prem <u>i</u> se | B. chem <u>i</u> se | C. pract <u>i</u> ce | D. treat <u>i</u> se |
| 3. A. bo <u>o</u> th   | B. bab <u>o</u> on  | C. smoo <u>o</u> th  | D. <u>o</u> ot       |
| 4. A. ban <u>q</u> uet | B. bou <u>q</u> uet | C. rac <u>q</u> uet  | D. cro <u>q</u> uet  |

### PHẦN 2: TRỌNG ÂM

Chọn 01 từ trong 04 từ đã cho có cấu trúc trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại. (5-8)

- |                  |                |                 |                 |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 5. A. expected   | B. meander     | C. apprehend    | D. alternate    |
| 6. A. diversity  | B. amphibian   | C. insulating   | D. encouraging  |
| 7. A. contradict | B. manifest    | C. compromise   | D. influence    |
| 8. A. compulsory | B. necessitate | C. intermediate | D. prerequisite |

### PHẦN 3: TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ ĐỒNG NGHĨA

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn có nghĩa gần nhất với từ/cụm từ được gạch chân trong câu hỏi. (9-11)

9. He was **fed up to the back** teeth with being criticized in public all the time.  
 A. escalated      B. exasperated      C. exaggerated      D. exacerbated
10. "Wow, you've already finished your assignments? They are not due until next week; you **are really on the ball**. I wish I could be more organized."  
 A. are employed      B. react quickly and correctly  
 C. overdo your duty      D. are a great person
11. It's going to be Sherley's birthday soon. Maybe we can **pitch in** and buy her something great.  
 A. make a joint effort      B. make a compromise  
 C. reach a conclusion soon      D. split the difference

### PHẦN 4: TỪ HOẶC CỤM TỪ TRÁI NGHĨA

Chọn 01 từ/cụm từ trong 04 lựa chọn trái nghĩa với từ hoặc cụm từ được gạch chân trong câu hỏi. (12-14)

12. The factory is **firing on all cylinders** to finish the orders on time.  
 A. making every effort      B. making poor uses of its resources  
 C. going to any lengths      D. working sluggishly

13. Don't tell me not to worry. I am 28 years old and I'm still living from hand to mouth.  
 A. well-off                      B. frugal                      C. economical                      D. abstinent
14. The committee has spent an enormous amount of money on this project yet it has no bright future.  
 A. gigantic                      B. vast                      C. tremendous                      D. minute

#### PHẦN 5: HOÀN THÀNH CÂU

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong mỗi câu hỏi. (15-19)

15. Remember if you go into that meeting without being prepared with some answer, you will simply be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a bird with no wings                      B. a sitting duck  
 C. a fish out of water                      D. a sick animal
16. He has received several scholarships \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. not only because of his artistic but his academic ability.  
 B. for both his academic ability as well as his artistic.  
 C. because of his academic and artistic ability.  
 D. as resulting of his ability in the art and in the academy.
17. We have decided to go out tonight and paint the town \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone wants to have a great time.  
 A. red                      B. blue                      C. black                      D. white
18. You have to read between the \_\_\_\_\_ of what is written in the diary to fully understand what she is trying to say.  
 A. pages                      B. paragraphs                      C. passages                      D. lines
19. If you do not make the \_\_\_\_\_, the restaurant will not take you in as a manager.  
 A. grade                      B. score                      C. mark                      D. point

#### PHẦN 6: ĐIỀN TỪ

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng trong 04 lựa chọn cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống trong đoạn văn. (20-27)

##### Europe's plastics industry is about to boom

Plans for a huge and controversial new chemical plant in *Antwerp, Belgium*, are drawing attention to several European countries' growing imports of chemicals from the United States: by-products of fracked natural gas and oil that would (20) \_\_\_\_\_ plastic production, even as the *European Union* rolls (21) \_\_\_\_\_ aggressive plans for reducing plastic waste and battling climate change.

The U.S.-to-Europe trade in petrochemical by-products, coming as global demand for plastic climbs, could potentially (22) \_\_\_\_\_ the European goals on both waste and carbon emissions.



The expansion of hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, in the United States has created a plentiful supply of ethane, a(n) (23) \_\_\_\_\_ for making plastic which flows as a by-product of fracking for oil and natural gas. Its availability, and low cost, have (24) \_\_\_\_\_ a massive buildout of plastic production in *Texas, Louisiana*, and western *Pennsylvania*.

But much more ethane gas is bubbling up (25) \_\_\_\_\_, so fracking firms are selling increasing amounts overseas at bargain prices. In 2016, a (26) \_\_\_\_\_ of vast, custom-built ships started hauling it across the Atlantic, giving plastic makers in *Britain, Norway*, and *Sweden* access to the supply of this key component for their processing facilities. These facilities, known as ethane crackers, apply intense pressure and heat — around 1,500°F — to break the bonds of the ethane molecules. That “cracks” the *ethane* into a gas called *ethylene*. Then, through pressure and with help from a catalyst, the *ethylene* is (27) \_\_\_\_\_ into *polyethylene* resin, a common plastic.

(Source: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/europe-plastics-industry-about-to-boom-us-fracking-driving-it>)

- |                          |                              |                              |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 20. A. burn              | B. empower                   | C. fuel                      | D. energize                  |
| 21. A. out               | B. up                        | C. in                        | D. down                      |
| 22. A. belie             | B. undermine                 | C. behold                    | D. underachieve              |
| 23. A. ingredient        | B. component                 | C. composer                  | D. element                   |
| 24. A. hinder            | B. prompted                  | C. precede                   | D. precinct                  |
| 25. A. than those plants |                              | B. than can use those plants |                              |
|                          | C. than used by those plants |                              | D. than those plants can use |
| 26. A. group             | B. pack                      | C. line                      | D. fleet                     |
| 27. A. convert           | B. turned                    | C. transform                 | D. undergo                   |

## PHẦN 7: BÀI ĐỌC

Đọc đoạn văn và trả lời 8 câu hỏi kèm theo. (28-35)

*Every year, thousands of students fly to the United States to spend their holidays working at summer camps. In return, they get a free return flight, full board, pocket money and the chance to travel. Lucy Gribble joined Camp America and spent eight weeks working at a summer camp for six to sixteen-year-olds.*

I applied at the last minute and was so thrilled at the prospect of spending the holidays doing something more exciting than working in the local supermarket, that I hastily accepted the only job left- in the camp laundry.

I started to have my doubts while squashed between the windsurfing instructor and the aerobic teacher during the bumpy three-hour ride to the camp, about 90 miles from New York City. Then, on arrival I was told by the camp director that I would be doing the washing for 200 children - on my own. For the first week, the party sent out by the job agency - seven English students and one Welsh, one Pole and one Australian - became a full-time cleaning squad, getting the place ready for grand opening.

We swept out dead birds from the bunkrooms, scrubbed the lavatories, gymnasium and kitchen, polished the cooking equipment, mowed the lawns, put up the sports nets, and lugged any luggage sent on ahead to the bedrooms.



After the children's arrival I had to work from 8.45 in the morning to 10.30 at night to get all my work done. "Don't worry", said the director. "The kids always throw all their clothes in the wash after five minutes in the first week". **I smiled through gritted teeth.**

Considering there was no hot water in the laundry and the rickety old machines, the washing came out remarkably well. But with so many clothes to wash and dry, some washing did get mixed up. I had six-year-olds marching up and telling me their parents would be very angry if I did not find their favourite sweater.

The kitchen workers and myself found ourselves at the bottom of the camp's class system. We were never invited to join in the evening activities and at the talent show we were the only six out of the entire camp to be excluded. When we did manage to get out of the camp, our evenings tended to consist of eating ice-cream in the local gas station or driving 20 miles to a restaurant to drink cheap lemonade. Despite the unexciting venues, we made the best of the situation and enjoyed a lot of laughs throughout the summer.

The camp itself had a large lake and excellent sporting activities. But because organized activities for the children carried on into the evening we usually only got the chance to use the tennis courts or the swimming pool.

I shared a room with three 18-year-old girls from New York. They had never been away from home before and spent most of the night screaming with excitement. They each had three trunks full of clothes and thought it was hilarious that I had only a rucksack. On some nights the only way to get any rest was to "go sick" and sleep in the medical centre.

The camp food was poor with child sized portions, fresh fruit and vegetables were rare. One catering worker even stood over the pineapple rings checking that you took only one each.

The plus points of the camp were the beautiful parkland setting, meeting a great bunch of traveling companions and managing to work my way through far more of my course books for my English degree than I would have done back home.

And without Camp America's free flight to the US - and a rail ticket from my parents - I would never have seen Niagara Falls, climbed the Empire State building, visited Washington DC or had my picture taken with Mickey Mouse at Disney World, all of which I did after the camp closed down.

(From: Focus on First Practice Test Guidance)

28. Lucy was surprised to find that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the camp was so far from New York City.
- B. there would be so many children at the camp.
- C. she would be working without any help.
- D. there was to be a party during the first week.

29. The director suggested that the first week was the worst because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. children used the laundry more.
- B. the children's clothes were dirtier.
- C. the laundry equipment wasn't working well.
- D. Lucy was still learning how to do the job.

30. By saying "I smiled through gritted teeth.", what does the writer mean?
- A. She accepted to do the laundry against her will and it was obvious to others how she really felt.
  - B. She was happy to do the laundry and showed her feeling to everyone.
  - C. She didn't accept to do the laundry and told the director.
  - D. She considered asking the children to do wash their clothes by themselves.
31. One problem she had in her work was that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the colours in the clothes ran together.
  - B. some clothes got damaged in the wash.
  - C. she couldn't get clothes completely clean.
  - D. some clothes got temporarily lost.
32. Lucy and the kitchen workers \_\_\_\_\_
- A. were the slowest at learning their job.
  - B. had to organize their own social life.
  - C. didn't get on together very well.
  - D. used to avoid the evening activities.
33. She sometimes didn't sleep in her room because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. she didn't feel very well.
  - B. she had argued with her room mates.
  - C. the room was very crowded.
  - D. the room was too noisy.
34. One thing Lucy didn't like about the meals was that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the helpings were very small.
  - B. the food was usually overcooked.
  - C. there was never any fruit.
  - D. people watched you while you ate.
35. One advantage of her time at the camp was that Lucy \_\_\_\_\_
- A. was able to enjoy several sporting activities.
  - B. managed to save up some money.
  - C. had time to spend studying.
  - D. joined the children on visits to places of interest.

### PHẦN 8: HOÀN THÀNH HỘI THOẠI

Chọn 01 lựa chọn đúng ở mỗi câu hỏi để điền vào chỗ trống. (36-40)

36. Harry: "Will you please spare me a few minutes right now?"

Kate: "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. No, I don't. Because I have no time.



- B. Yes, but you should know that you're so irritating.  
 C. I am afraid not. But I'll be free this evening.  
 D. Yes, how about this evening?
37. William: "Would you like me to do it?"  
 Megan: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Yes, I'll be happy to do it.  
 B. It's all right as it is.  
 C. Yes, please. That would be a great help.  
 D. Please but there's no need.
38. Harry: "Look! I just got an e-mail from Elise in France."  
 Kate: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. How exciting! I want to read it, too.  
 B. Elise is a good girl.  
 C. Where is the email?  
 D. I have never been to France.
39. Alex: "Why don't we go somewhere this year?"  
 Lynn: "\_\_\_\_\_"  
 A. Yes, let's do that      B. I like it      C. I think so      D. Not bad
40. Richard: "You don't like wine, do you?"  
 Gosh: "\_\_\_\_\_. I never drink it."  
 A. Yes, I don't      B. No, I don't      C. Yes, I do      D. No, I am not

#### PHẦN 9: SẮP XẾP HỘI THOẠI

Chọn 01 lựa chọn là trật tự đúng của các lượt lời trong hội thoại đã cho. (41-45)

41.  
 a. I think I need to buy a car.  
 b. That's true. But I'm moving out of the city soon to a more suburban area.  
 c. Why? Buying a car is expensive. Gas is expensive, too.  
 d. I understand.  
 e. Yes. I know it costs a lot, but I hate taking public transportation.  
 f. Oh, so you would need a car to drive to work?  
 A. a-c-b-f-e-d    B. a-f-b-e-c-d    C. b-d-c-f-a-e    D. f-a-b-c-d-e
42.  
 a. I've got to finish raking up all these leaves, and I don't think I can finish it today.  
 b. I'd love to, but I don't think I can do it today.  
 c. Wow! *The Story* is playing at the movie theater.  
 d. Oh, let's go see it! I hear it's a great movie.  
 e. Why not? It's the weekend.

f. I don't know what to say...

A. a-f-e-d-c-b    B. c-d-b-e-a-f    C. a-f-e-b-c-d    D. f-e-a-c-b-d

43.

a. Yeah. So I need a ride, and I think you'd enjoy meeting her.

b. Oh, is she the one who plays the guitar?

c. Sure, but why do you need to go?

d. I want to meet my friend, Sarah. She's coming into town.

e. Jason, can you give me a ride to the train station?

A. e-a-c-b-d    B. e-c-d-b-a    C. a-c-d-e-b    D. e-a-d-b-c

44.

a. I've never met Sarah.

b. Is she the girl with straight brown hair at the table?

c. I'm sure you will like her. She's really nice.

d. No, Sarah has long, curly, red hair.

e. Yes, that's her. Let's go over, and I'll introduce you two. She's really friendly.

f. Oh, I think I see her now. She's wearing a black dress, right?

A. b-d-f-e-a-c    B. b-d-c-f-a-e    C. a-c-b-d-f-e    D. a-f-c-d-e-b

45.

a. We have toast and cherry muffins.

b. If you're really hungry, the pancakes or donuts are wonderful.

c. Eggs always sound good. But what do you suggest?

d. Perfect. I'll have a cherry muffin, please. And a cup of coffee. Thanks.

e. Hmm. That sounds too heavy. What else do you have?

f. Good morning. What can I get you today?

A. f-a-e-b-c-d    B. b-d-c-a-f-e    C. a-f-c-d-e-b    D. f-c-b-e-a-d

## PHẦN 10: VIẾT LẠI CÂU

Chọn câu đồng nghĩa hoặc cận nghĩa nhất với câu đã cho trong câu hỏi. (46-50)

46. *Forecasters are trying to protect themselves from making the wrong prediction about the storm, saying that it could bring lots of snow, or it could head away from us.*

A. Forecasters are making an effort to cover up their competencies by giving inconclusive speculations about the whereabouts of the storm.

B. Forecasters are hedging their bets about the storm, saying that it could either bring snow or dodge away from us.

C. Forecasters are jeopardizing their career by letting the effects of the storm imprecisely predicted, saying it either lets off or creates a lot of snow.

D. The potential effects of the approaching storm are left to chances because the forecasters do not want to lose their faces.